

THE JOURNAL'S GRAND ARMY EDITION

The issues of the Journal Sept. 2 to 8, inclusive, contain not only a COMPLETE RECORD of the official proceedings of the National Encampment, Woman's Relief Corps and other allied bodies, but are a

TREASURY OF REMINISCENCE,

Anecdote and Incident, culled from many sources and PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED.

They also contain

JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY'S

Latest poem, "Armazindy," written for the Journal for use on the occasion.

These seven papers will be of great value to all veterans and their friends. They will be sent to any address, postage paid, for

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

THE DAILY JOURNAL

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1893.

WASHINGTON OFFICE—515 Fourteenth St.

Telephone Calls, Business Office, 248; Editorial Room, 242

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION,

DAILY BY MAIL.

Full year, one month, \$2.70

Full year, one month, \$2.70

Full year, one month, \$2.70

Full year, one month, \$2.70

Full year, one month, \$2.70

Full year, one month, \$2.70

Full year, one month, \$2.70

Full year, one month, \$2.70

Full year, one month, \$2.70

Full year, one month, \$2.70

Full year, one month, \$2.70

Full year, one month, \$2.70

Full year, one month, \$2.70

Full year, one month, \$2.70

Full year, one month, \$2.70

Full year, one month, \$2.70

Full year, one month, \$2.70

Full year, one month, \$2.70

Full year, one month, \$2.70

Full year, one month, \$2.70

Full year, one month, \$2.70

Full year, one month, \$2.70

Full year, one month, \$2.70

Full year, one month, \$2.70

Full year, one month, \$2.70

Full year, one month, \$2.70

Full year, one month, \$2.70

Full year, one month, \$2.70

Full year, one month, \$2.70

Full year, one month, \$2.70

Full year, one month, \$2.70

Full year, one month, \$2.70

Full year, one month, \$2.70

Full year, one month, \$2.70

Full year, one month, \$2.70

Full year, one month, \$2.70

Full year, one month, \$2.70

Full year, one month, \$2.70

Full year, one month, \$2.70

Full year, one month, \$2.70

Full year, one month, \$2.70

Full year, one month, \$2.70

Full year, one month, \$2.70

Full year, one month, \$2.70

Full year, one month, \$2.70

Full year, one month, \$2.70

Full year, one month, \$2.70

Full year, one month, \$2.70

Full year, one month, \$2.70

Full year, one month, \$2.70

Full year, one month, \$2.70

Full year, one month, \$2.70

Full year, one month, \$2.70

Full year, one month, \$2.70

Full year, one month, \$2.70

Full year, one month, \$2.70

Full year, one month, \$2.70

Full year, one month, \$2.70

Full year, one month, \$2.70

Full year, one month, \$2.70

Full year, one month, \$2.70

Full year, one month, \$2.70

Full year, one month, \$2.70

Full year, one month, \$2.70

Full year, one month, \$2.70

Full year, one month, \$2.70

Full year, one month, \$2.70

Full year, one month, \$2.70

Full year, one month, \$2.70

Full year, one month, \$2.70

Full year, one month, \$2.70

Full year, one month, \$2.70

Full year, one month, \$2.70

Full year, one month, \$2.70

Full year, one month, \$2.70

Full year, one month, \$2.70

Full year, one month, \$2.70

Full year, one month, \$2.70

Full year, one month, \$2.70

Full year, one month, \$2.70

Full year, one month, \$2.70

Full year, one month, \$2.70

Full year, one month, \$2.70

Full year, one month, \$2.70

Full year, one month, \$2.70

Full year, one month, \$2.70

publican or Populist. Every neighborhood has a right to postal service, and the Postoffice Department has no right to deprive them of it simply because it cannot find a Democrat fit for postmaster when there are persons of other parties competent to fill the position.

INFORMATION FROM INSIDE SOURCES.

The Populist organ published in this city has a special correspondent in Washington who furnishes its readers with much thrilling information. He takes frequent occasion to let it be understood that he is on the inside of things and furnishes his Populist readers with information which cannot be obtained through ordinary channels and which the subsidized press of the country carefully conceals. If events move slowly he draws on his imagination for facts and gives his readers a highly spiced dish of red hot news about the "Wall-street pirates," "vampire rings," "Rothschilds' men," etc. He is an industrious fellow, the last issue of the Populist organ containing no less than nine letters from him. From them we learn that without doubt there will be a large deficit at the end of the fiscal year. This has been stated by scores of other correspondents, but this one has it "from inside sources." We might infer that the Secretary of the Treasury had told him but for the fact that he always refers to that official in terms of loathing, and probably does not hold any communication with him. His inside source of information may have been one of the night watchmen in the treasury. As to what is going to be done about the deficit he says:

It is now determined by the Wall-street pirates to make this deficit appear as large as possible, and in the morning to pay out all the gold in the treasury. Then they will all of a sudden disclose the deficit, point to a bankrupt treasury, bare of gold, and demand that bonds be issued. These Jews, having absolute control of all the great dailies, will start every one of them to demanding, in double leaded columns, that the government should issue bonds. They will all declare with one voice that it is no longer a matter of choice, but a necessity, that there is no other course to pursue. Columns after columns will be written to prove that the people demand it, and then Rothschilds' hired men in Washington will immediately proceed to vote the bonds.

Readers of the Populist paper are assured that this is not written by guess, but "the facts on which the statement is made were obtained after long and diligent work." The value of this kind of advance information is that if hereafter any paper advocates an issue of bonds it can be immediately identified as being in the pay of the Rothschilds, who have "absolute control of all the great dailies," and if any member of Congress votes for such a measure he can be spotted as one of "Rothschilds' hired men."

The next letter begins with the statement that "one is tempted to think that the foremost intelligence of the country in reference to the money question is centered in the little handful of Populists in the two houses." If any one is tempted to think in this way our advice would be to resist the temptation. The correspondent's statement is introductory to a eulogy of Senator Peffer's speech on the money question, which is pronounced a great effort, abounding "in passages of fine eloquence as one could hope to see anywhere in all literature." We fear the American people will prove an unappreciative audience. The next letter relates the true history, from inside sources, of course, of the repeal of the silver-purchase clause of the Sherman act in the House. It was, we are told, "the result of the most infamous bargain ever entered into by a band of purchasable politicians." Here are the details:

An agreement was made by the Democrats that if the Republicans would only support that administration they would abandon all their principles, sell out the people and leave the "robber bill" largely substantially as it was enacted in the McKinley bill. A Republican Yankee is always keen for a bargain, and when he makes a bargain he generally gets the best of it. The Democrats had to make some sort of a show at tinkering with the tariff to keep up appearances, and they proposed that the Republicans that they would increase the free list by putting upon it all raw material, such as wool, hemp, etc. The Republicans took that offer instantly, for that is just what they wanted, but dare not do themselves, when they enacted the "robber tariff" for it adds 35 per cent. to the cost of the raw material. They gave up anything. They were in favor of repeat themselves.

Truly, was not this infamy? The correspondent says the result will be "a smashing of both parties such as has not been seen since 1890." Then, of course, the Populists will take control of things, and bring order out of chaos. Perhaps the most important in this series of letters is one in which the correspondent describes an incident in which the leading actors were a high treasury official, in fact "one of the highest," and a mysterious Jew. As this seems to be exclusive information we give it in full:

One day last week one of the highest treasury officials was seen to enter one of the most fashionable and high-price restaurants in Washington. At his side was a Jew. The Jew had every Semitic feature exaggerated. He was dressed in a suit of white material in narrow stripes of black and white. The whole suit did not cost \$10, but on the little finger of his right hand was a ring in which was set a diamond worth many thousands of dollars. There was another enormous diamond in his shirt bosom. An elaborate dinner was ordered. The Jew piled his guest of the treasury with fine wine, but he himself drank only pale ale. For an hour and thirty-five minutes the feasting went on, and the treasury official got jolly happy before it was over. During the time there was occasionally much earnest conversation. The Jew's small black eyes glittered as he leaned over toward his guest and listened, and his white teeth showed in a grin as he smiled assent to the words of the man from the treasury.

At last the feast was over. The two came downstairs together and passed out of the front door. The treasury official went to his office in the Treasury Department. The Jew walked down the street a couple of blocks, turned a corner and went into the directors' room of a national bank. What did those two men talk about at that dinner?

Of course we do not know what they talked about, but, putting that and that together, we should say that, in all human probability, the Jew was one of the Rothschilds, who had come to Washington incognito to fix things. This seems the more likely because, in another letter, the correspondent says: "There is no longer any doubt that if a vote were now taken in the Senate the Jew pirates have a majority of two. A few million dollars is nothing to this ring of vipers, and they are using the millions." Probably one of the Rothschilds went to Washington to disburse this money,

and, to facilitate operations, disguised himself in a ten-dollar suit of thin material in narrow stripes of purple and white. But while this helps to fix the identity of the Jew, it does not throw any direct light on the subject matter of his conversation with the treasury official, and the question recurs, "What did those two men talk about at that dinner?"

Want of space prevents further extracts from this interesting correspondence. It is full of valuable pointers to beginners in the business as to what may be accomplished by a judicious suppression of facts and a free use of the imagination, and shows how much there is in connection with the financial situation at Washington which the average correspondent never gets at.

MR. WOOLLEN'S INQUIRIES.

A News reporter interviewed Controller Woollen yesterday on the defaulted bond question. His explanation of the middle of the "business administration" has got that matter into is very weak. It evidently appeared so to Mr. Woollen himself, for he went off on to matters not inquired about to relieve his embarrassment. He wound up with an incensable fling at Mr. Denny, in the shape of an innuendo to the effect that a liquor license was once issued while that gentleman was Mayor, "bearing his name," for which no fee ever found its way into the treasury. This kind of peanut political warfare is unworthy a man of Mr. Woollen's age and position. No one knows better than he that the Mayor never handles a dollar of license money. All he does is to sign the license certificates in blank for the controller's (formerly the city clerk's) use. The controller keeps the records and the treasurer receives the money for every license issued directly from the parties applying for them.

Why, then, did Mr. Woollen use Mr. Denny's name at all in connection with this matter? Was it because he is a candidate? It would seem so. He owes the public an explanation and Mr. Denny an apology.

THE CASE OF MR. JUDSON.

Mr. Daniel B. Judson, of Groversville, N. Y., will be before the committee on ways and means in Washington, this week. Groversville, as its name indicates, is the seat of extensive glove-making factories. There are other industries which, with glove-making, have made it a large and for some time very prosperous community. Last fall one of its citizens, Mr. Daniel B. Judson, devoted himself to the advocacy of free trade. He was in the glove-making business, but, through some influence, he came to the conclusion that free trade would thrust the country into the millennium. In a moment of ecstasy he promised to give employment and the then wages to all the people of Groversville who were thrown out of work by reason of the election of Mr. Cleveland and the approval of his free-trade policy. The election came and Groversville was in the full tide of prosperity. For several months the effect was not felt, but just before the inauguration of Mr. Cleveland stocks of gloves began to accumulate and orders began to slacken. In the course of a few weeks the glove factories began to close, and, as the result, a few weeks since there were ten thousand people in Groversville clamoring for employment. Naturally, these people turned to Mr. Judson, the patriotic citizen who offered to insure employment and full wages in the event of the election of Mr. Cleveland, but Mr. Judson's business had gone down with the rest. He could not pay wages to his regular employees. As a result that excellent but misled free-trader has been having a serious time of it. People have pressed him, and now, seeing his mistake, he has told the Groversville people that he will go to Washington, to the Democratic ways and means committee, and acknowledge his error and urge it to leave at least 51 per cent. *ad valorem* on gloves. The Journal will watch for the appearance of Mr. Judson before the committee, which has graciously accorded two weeks to business men to give their views on the tariff, as his confession will be one to which thousands and thousands of otherwise men who voted for the free-trade candidate last fall will subscribe.

A MUSTER ROLL IN ORDER.

The Journal was so occupied with the encampment that there has been no time to notice the communication of Controller Woollen in regard to the salaries of the present city government. The information was accurate so far as it went. The Journal knew as much before it received the Controller's note about the aggregate salaries as it now does. But the Controller does not go far enough. The \$47,756 includes only a part of the money which is paid to officials. Outside of that amount is a large sum paid to inspectors, assistant inspectors, assistant and second assistant engineers—a cloud of persons who draw assistance from the city treasury for very inefficient and scanty service. For instance, the \$47,756 includes the salary of the city engineer, but does not include the compensation of eighteen men who figure as assistant engineers, inspectors, chainmen, draftsmen, etc., nine months in the year, and fourteen like officials three months! So far as the Journal can ascertain the salaries and wages of this official and his employees the past year were about \$15,500, which, added to the \$47,756, would increase the salary and wage cost to \$63,256. Then, there is the inspector of sprinkling, the inspector of weeds, the inspectors connected with the Board of Public Works, inspectors and foremen on the right, on the left, in front and in the rear—are the salaries and wages of this throng of Sullivan workers who were never so active as when carrying the primaries for their chief, included in the \$47,756, or the \$63,256, as figured by the Journal, or are they distributed as incidentals, labor, etc., through all the expenditures of the city government until the aggregate is nearer \$80,000 than \$47,756? These are the things which the people who pay taxes would like to know. Controller Woollen is

the only man in the present city government who can intelligently give the information. Will he make out the muster rolls of the army of assistants, inspectors, foremen, draftsmen and the like, with the pay each one is receiving?

The city Republican convention will assemble this evening, at 8 o'clock, in Masonic Hall, to nominate candidates for councilmen at large. It is a very important matter. A ticket of able and upright men will strengthen the already strong ticket. Inasmuch as there is a contrast between the candidates nominated by the Democratic mob and those nominated to-night, in so much will the chances of their election be improved. Indianapolis must have a more intelligent Council than the present Democratic body; men who do not wear collars, and who will be animated by something of public spirit. If the second meeting of the convention completes the work which it so propitiously began at the July meeting, the Republicans and all other taxpayers desiring better city government will have a ticket they can zealously support.

The spectacle of several thousand people living in the utmost discomfort on the border of the Cherokee Strip, soon to be opened, is not a remarkable one, for the reason that it has occurred so many times. Thousands of these people have left homes to settle again on land which they can have almost for the asking. When Oklahoma was opened in the spring of 1889 the same rush was made. Many of these people must have known that much of the land is barren, that it is a comfortless country in which to live, and that half the years are as many that fail crops can be counted on. Still, they go, not because they are poverty stricken, but because they love adventure.

It is now settled that the general crops of the country will be lighter this year than during a decade. The August report for corn shows an average decline of 10 per cent. Winter wheat is better than spring, but is not a full crop. Potatoes have fallen off 14 per cent., compared with the report made Aug. 1. The drought has been long and general. And yet the price of wheat is lower than for years, and corn is far from high. These are things which will come now and then, and the best must be made of them. They cannot be helped, but the break-down in general industries could have been if a change had not been demanded last November.

A prominent local real-estate dealer said yesterday that he knew of two instances of persons coming here to attend the encampment who had been so well pleased with the appearance of the city that they had bought property and decided to bring their families here. He said he had no doubt there were other cases of the same kind, but he knew of these two. It is a great mistake to suppose that the city was not benefited by the encampment because many persons spent more money on it than they made out of it. The indirect benefits of the event were very great, and will be felt in many ways.

The United States Senate does not occupy an enviable position before the country at present. With the absolute certainty before them that the silver repeal bill will pass, and that an overwhelming preponderance of business men wish it to pass as soon as possible, a few Senators are doing all in their power to block the way and consume time by delivering long and prosy speeches, and "the courtesy of the Senate" leads the majority to submit. The minority are obstructionists and the majority are submissionists.

The effort of a few Cleveland papers, like the New York Times and the Detroit Free Press, to make the people believe that the country is already prosperous again will fail. Prosperity will come with confidence, and confidence will not come until it is disclosed by tariff legislation that the American markets will be retained for home capital and well-paid labor. If these markets are to be shared by foreign competitors prosperity will not smile upon this country for years.

The Akron (Ind.) News tells of a recent occurrence, near that place, which illustrates a mother's love. A two-year-old boy playing near a well which was covered with loose boards, accidentally fell in. The well was twenty-six feet deep, with ten feet of water in it. The child's mother, who was working in the house, heard a suspicious noise, and hastening to the well saw him struggling in the water. As there was no man within reach she descended the well by placing hands and feet on either side of the well until she reached the water and got the child in her arms. Supporting herself by her feet she lifted the child until he clasped his arms around her neck and then she clambered up again. When she reached dry ground she fainted, but she had saved her child.

EVIDENTLY this country is to be buried under another avalanche of baby talk. What fools we mortals be! especially we American mortals.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

1. What was the amount of gold, silver and paper money in circulation in 1860? 2. What was the amount of silver coined that year?

W. B. C.

Coin, mostly gold, \$238,304,775; paper, \$307,102,477. The paper was not legal tender. 2. The coinage of standard silver dollars in 1860 was \$500,530 and of halves, quarters and dimes \$2,169,397; of gold, \$16,445,745, the smallest in years, while the coinage of standard silver dollars that year was the largest to that date since the establishment of the mint in 1793.

THAT CLEVELAND BABY.

The entire country is unanimous in its approval of the last Cleveland issue. Philadelphia Press.

The latest addition to the Cleveland family will never, we are confident, attack the industries of the country in an annual message to Congress, and we do not hesitate to predict that she will vindicate the judgment of this generation that the flower of the Cleveland flock belongs to the fair sex. New York Press.

THERE may, perhaps, be manifested in the popular mind a shade of disappointment over the appearance of a girl baby, when everybody expected a boy. Something in the present pulsant and triumphant attitude of Democracy lent assurance to expectation. Boy or girl, however, the

people were prepared to stand the hazard of the die.—Philadelphia Record.

The American people of every section, party and class will invoke the choicest blessings of heaven upon this sweet little stranger whose presence will bring with it a radiant charm, known and understood by all who have felt the soft and tender influences of motherhood and babyhood.—Atlanta Constitution.

The latest applicant for a place in the affairs of the present administration will be heartily approved by the American people. Should any carper urge that Mr. Cleveland is setting a pernicious example of nepotism it should be remarked that there is at all events not the slightest trace of politics in the action.—Chicago Record.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S best efforts have been made to prevent the new White House baby from being born with a silver spoon in its mouth. The favorite flower of the infant will no doubt be the golden rod. Now, if it had only been a boy, how the esteemed Democrats would be shouting to-day.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

THE arrival of such a little stranger as the one called as the White House baby to pay her respects to the President is so unusual a character that in the welcome accorded to her by her own immediate family circle, the latter will be joined by the vast majority of the fellow-citizens of her race, irrespective of party and politics.—New York Tribune.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

AN American in London has just bought \$1,750 a copy of the first edition of Isaac Walton's "Complete Angler."

ROBERT BURNS'S granddaughter, widow of David Wingate (who was poisoned \$50 a year for his literary merit), has been given a grant of £100 from the royal bounty fund.

ORTHODOX Turks shave the head with the exception of a tuft on the crown, which is left to insure a tight grip to the angel of the resurrection, when he comes to pull them out of the grave on the day of judgment.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN is said to have a living counterpart, as far as personal appearance is concerned, in an alderman in the city of London.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S eyesight is failing and the royal oculist has frequently to be called into requisition. Her Majesty now has to use very powerful spectacles when it is necessary for her to sign state documents. Blindness is hereditary in the family.

MISS KITTIE WILKINS is claimed by the State of Idaho as a veritable "horse queen." She has a ranch with about 3,000 horses and 2,000 head of cattle thereon, and, while she buys and sells all the stock, her brothers are jointly entrusted with the care of the animals.

A NOTICEABLE feature of the world's fair attendance is the presence of so many Catholic sisters among the sightseers. They are particularly interested in the monastery of La Rabida, where they carefully scrutinize the relics of Columbus and the valuable loan collection of the Pope. They are, in their blue habits, giving a finishing touch of realism to the building.

SIXTEENTH are proverbially long-lived men. Not many of them, however, can surpass the record of Mrs. Sarah Kitchen, who recently departed this life at the age of ninety-three, she having been for seventy-four years the faithful sextoness of a Leicester church. This is proved by the fact that in still another direction women can meet men on the same ground and hold their own.

DR. STOCKER, the German clergyman who has become prominent through his hostility to the Hebrews, preached his first sermon in this country in Chicago, last week, to a small congregation. He made no reference to the Hebrews and said nothing sensational. At Mr. Moody's meeting, the following day, Dr. Stocker spoke in English, avowing that he was an anti-Semite politically, but not personally or socially. He is said to be an entertaining speaker, with the power of apt illustration in his sermons.

EX-SECRETARY RICHARD W. THOMPSON, of Indiana, who is now eighty-four years of age, says that in early life he was an excessive chewer of tobacco, but, fearing ill effects upon his nervous system, he abandoned the practice over fifty years ago, and has never taken a chew since. But he has been an incessant smoker all the time, and is now one, "not permitting much time to lapse between cigars between breakfast and bedtime, which is, ordinarily, at midnight." The cigars he smokes are very mild ones.

SMALL boy loquiter:
I amt as pert as usual; I'm feelin' kinder blue,
I've gotter sit up earlier 'n what I useter do,
For day-today I cotter go and hear the blamed old teacher say:
"The first class in geography will come up this here way."
—Philadelphia Record.

Rebel Opinion of the G. A. R.
Memphis Commercial.

We understand, of course, that we must deal with the Yankeeized notion of patriotism, a thing whose value is to be measured in dollars and cents, and which estimates noble sentiments and lofty virtues at so much a yard. The strictly business patriotism in the case of the G. A. R. is a case of the Union being figured down to a cent and Old Glory has been appraised and the latest market quotations on the American eagle have been studied to calculate how much money ought to be paid in pensions. The honor, the glory, the proud consciousness of duty performed, do not figure in the calculation because they cannot be reduced to money. The soldiers saved the country; they did not get paid for it. That is the idea which permeates the Grand Army of the Republic. This being their view of patriotism, in God's name let them be paid in the only reward they seek to covet. They can never enjoy their money half so much as the old confederate enjoys the memory of his hardships, and perils, and the honorable scars that tell the story of his heroism. The "moth of avarice and the canker of greed" have never eaten any holes in his patriotism. The moth and the canker are the enemies of the G. A. R. they can devour in the Grand Army of the Republic.

Information Wanted.

Chicago Record.

It would gratify our curiosity very much to be informed of the means whereby it is proposed to abolish the Irish Home Lords. It is one thing to try to abolish it, and it is quite another thing to abolish it. The House of Lords owns not only